

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY OCTOBER 12, 1871.

NUMBER 85.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLOR-ED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORN-ING AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.  
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$5 00  
One Year..... \$5 00  
Six Months..... 3 00  
Three Months..... 1 50  
Single Copy..... 5.

## PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully, felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these aspects.

**POLICY.**  
As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of diluting the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her limitless resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

**TAXATION.**  
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

**EDUCATION.**  
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

**FINAL.**  
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

## POETRY. THE YOUTH BY THE BROOK. [AFTER SCHILLER.]

BY MARY L. RITTER.

Sadly a youth, beside the stream reclining,  
Watched the quick dancing of the joy-ous wave,  
And from the dewy buds bright garlands twining,  
Their morning freshness to the waters gave.  
"And thus," he said, "depart my summer hours,  
With all their happy dreams of hope and light;  
The stream of Time these days, sweet as the flowers,  
Unheeding bears forever from my sight."

"Ah! never ask why thus in early morning  
The rosy splendor from my sky has fled,  
And the bright blossoms once my path adorning  
Now fade around me, scentless, pale, and dead.  
Kind Nature, with her bounteous hand, will ever  
Create new beauties when the old depart;  
But all in vain I sigh, for never, never  
Can come a second springtime to my heart."

"Autumn will come, and heap with richest treasure  
The hands that hold the promise of the spring;  
But to my heart what joy, what hope, what pleasure  
Can the returning seasons ever bring?  
For she whose image fills my soul forever  
Only in blissful dreamings can be mine:  
Praying, I stretch my hands with vain endeavor  
To where the vision stands with smile divine."

"Come to me, thou! my only love! my blessing!  
Leave the proud castle with its hearts of ice;  
Only to see thee, and thy smile possessing,  
Will make the earth to me a paradise.  
List to the waves in light and beauty flowing,  
The music of the stinging leaves above,  
A cottage home is large where hearts are glowing  
With the pure sunshine of a mutual love."

## North Carolina Ku-Klux.

TRIAL OF THE RUTHERFORD KU-KLUX-ERS—JUDGE BROOKS' REMARKS—THE INFAMY OF THE ORDER EXPOSED—SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS—THE BIGGEST TAKEN UP—THREE OF THE ACCUSED PLEAD GUILTY.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

RALEIGH, N. C. Sept. 22, 1871.

In the Ku-Klux matter to-day no motions in arrest of judgment were made, nor anything done in writs of habeas corpus. The counsel for the defense made an eloquent appeal for mercy on behalf of the prisoners. In response to this appeal, Judge Brooks said:

JUDGE BROOKS' ADDRESS.

We regard it as proper that we should now say that the facts as developed in the trial of this case show most clearly that there is, in fact, a condition of things existing in this district which we know is earnestly regretted by every good citizen, to whatever political party he may belong. We express, with confidence, the opinion that no man is a good man and no citizen a good citizen who approved of atrocities such as have been shown to have been perpetrated by these prisoners. We say more, that no one is either a good man or a good citizen of the government who does in his heart condemn such acts, by whomsoever perpetrated, as inhuman, fiendish and treasonable in their character. We know that good men and citizens do so condemn such acts, and we would have but little hope for our republic if we did not so believe. That bad men should be now found to violate the law, and even to conspire together to violate the law, not only by attacking the most sacred rights of their fellow men, but their lives also; not only so, but even more, that men should be now found to attack in this way not only those around them, and not content with that, should attack posterity by treasonable acts with a view to destroy a government which has never punished but protected them, is not a matter of so much surprise, for in looking into history we find that at all times there have been those who would commit such crimes. But the manner in which this association, spoken of by the witnesses, was bound together; the character of the obligation signed taken by its members, as construed by themselves, its manner of pro-

ceeding to effect the object of the association. That this association should have existed so long and have drawn into its folds so many men in any part of our State, is we say without hesitation, the

## MOST DAMNING ELOI

upon the character of our State that history records. This association has not, so far as the court can discover from the evidence, the merit of excuse that vigilance committees, though entirely self-constituted, ordinarily have. The purpose, as stated by a majority of the witnesses, was not to punish crime or any acts forbidden by law, but in the language of the witnesses who were members of the organization, to put down the Radical party and raise up the Democratic or Conservative party. Now, it is very clear that it is not unlawful to advance the interest and increase the strength and influence of any party by the use of any lawful means, and it may be even praise worthy in any citizen that he is active in the use of lawful means to advance such principles relating to our government as he believes best calculated to promote the happiness of our people; but when men band themselves together, even to the number of fifty in a county instead of five hundred, as is shown in this case in Rutherford; who band themselves together by an oath or promise, unlawful though it be, to obey all orders, though such orders be to commit crime—the lives, the liberty, the property of the best citizens in such a community cannot be secure.

## THEY ARE NOT SECURE.

If our government has not the power to protect its law abiding citizens in their lives, their liberty and their property, which are declared to be the leading objects, the first purposes of our Constitution and our laws, we ask, in God's name, of what value is our Constitution and our laws? I feel that I have never been one of those who have believed that our government was such a rope of sand as to be without the power to protect itself from such disintegration as it would always be liable while bad men lead. If it was otherwise our Constitution and our laws would be a mere illusion and only calculated to disappoint the hopes and expectations of the good men who framed them. We do not entertain a doubt as to the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, and these being valid, then as to the act of July 31, 1870, and 20th of April, 1871, they are also valid, as was declared by my associate in his charge to the grand jury. These laws oppress no one, but are only so framed to secure those from being oppressed whom the more powerful and lawless—we may add the evil disposed—may attempt to oppress. There is another striking feature in this organization, according to the evidence in this case, which we cannot refrain from mentioning here. This we regard as terrible significance, and lends to the organization infinitely more power for harm than would otherwise be attendant upon it. This is the fact, that all of the leaders of their band are of one of the great political parties of the country, and in the main their arbitrary and cruel acts are directed against those who act and sympathize with the other of those political parties. For this reason, then, it is clear to my mind that the outrages committed by these clans have not received the prompt and unqualified condemnation of thousands of intelligent and influential citizens of our State that they would have received if they had been committed under any other possible circumstances. Gentlemen of education and character, good citizens, have not approved, as we are glad to believe; but some such have not condemned as the interests of society and good government demand they should have condemned such crime and violation of all the principles of humanity.

A peculiar feature clearly developed by the evidence in this case is the cool and deliberate manner in which each individual member of the society goes to work to execute, even in the most cruel and inhuman way, the orders of the chiefs or

committees of the deeds or clans, by torturing and even taking the life of a fellow being for a no higher crime than exercising a privilege guaranteed to him by the Constitution and the laws of our common country, for the doing of that which they themselves are as fully allowed to do—that is, to vote for and advocate the election of any men they may prefer and for reasons satisfactory to themselves. These rights the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution to the United States intended to confer and does counter upon every citizen otherwise qualified to vote, and the acts under which these prisoners have been convicted are designed and passed for the punishment of those who perpetrate

## SUCH FIENDISH ACTS

as were clearly perpetrated by these prisoners with a view to defeat the objects of the amendment. The manner in which the attack, dignified as they have it by the title of "raid," on Justice, in some respects, would quite equal the performance of some of the earlier English Knights of the Road; but in most respects it was cowardly, base and devilish, and especially does it seem to have been so on the part of the elder Shotwell, who seemed to be anxious to prepare himself to establish his innocence, when in fact he was, perhaps, the most prominent and active of all the conspirators—and now for him mercy is asked. If some good spirit hovering around or a pious old father had whispered in his ear the language of the poet—

Lord, that mercy I to others show  
That mercy show to me,

it may be that he would not so coolly have entered into the conspiracy for taking the life of a fellow being for such an offense. Had he been so admonished, and still conspired to commit the deed, then he was indeed as one lost. No man has attempted to impute anything against Justice except that he was a Radical and a man of influence. If this is not a case in which it becomes the duty of the court to punish in such way as to answer the purpose of the law, then I will confess no case will or can arise in which it will be the duty of the court to punish in an exemplary way.

Exceptions were taken by the counsel for the defendants to the discharge of the jurors who were in attendance upon this court for three weeks in the month of June. For this the Marshal was directly censured and accused. Those who have complained of this should know that the Marshal did not discharge the jury. If they are under any misapprehension as to that, I will inform them that I discharged the jurors for the last session of the court, as I remember it, with the approbation of the Circuit Judge, and in regard to the venire for this term, that was ordered by the Circuit Judge with my approbation. As to the manner in which the jurors were summoned in the same manner, under like instruction, as were those for the June session, and with the exception of the former rule restricting the marshal to the citizens of certain counties, were summoned in the same way in which they have been since the June term, 1867, of this court. The prisoners complain that the jurors were not Democrats. They would probably have complained of any who were not conspirators, like themselves. We believe that the jurors are honest men, and not hostile in their feeling to the government or the unfortunate parties accused, and if really any doubt as to the latter ever existed, with the counsel it should be dispelled after the verdict rendered in the case, by which the jury have

## ACQUITTED THREE OF THE PARTIES.

against all of whom there was evidence of such a character as renders it questionable whether they should not have found them guilty also. We will venture the opinion that if the gentleman who took those exceptions had himself been more of the parties accused would have escaped than have by the verdict of the jury. For myself, I will add that I will not admit there is a man in North Carolina who cherishes a better feeling

for the lawyers of this court and of the State than that entertained and cherished by me. Few, if any, I am sure, have ever enjoyed their intercourse with them more than I, or been more proud of them as brethren, but I state now and here that I will not purchase or retain the respect of any man at the high price of a dereliction of any official duty, as I understand that duty, and in this I believe I express the feeling of my brother, the Circuit Judge.

## WHAT IS AN OLD MAID?

Never be afraid of becoming an old maid, fair reader. An old maid is far more honorable than a heartless wife; and "single blessedness" is greatly superior, in point of happiness, to wedded life without love. "Fall not in love, dear girls, beware!" says the song. But we do not agree with said song on this question. On the contrary, we hold that it is a good thing to fall in love or get in love, if the loved object be a worthy one. To fall in love with an honorable man is as proper as it is for a man to fall in love with a virtuous and amiable woman; and what could be a more gratifying spectacle than a sight so pure, so approaching in its devotion to the celestial. No; fall in love as soon as you like, provided it be with a suitable person. Fall in love, and then marry; but never marry unless you do love. That's the great point. Never marry for a "home" or a "husband." Never degrade yourself by becoming a party to such an alliance. Never sell yourself, body and soul, on terms so contemptible. Love dignifies all things; it ennobles all conditions. With love, the marriage rite is truly a sacrament. Without it, the ceremony is a base fraud, and the act a human desecration. Marry for love, or not at all. Be an "old maid" if fortune throws not in your way the man of your heart; and the witless may sneer and the jester may laugh, you still have your reward in an approving conscience and a comparatively peaceful life.

**RISK HIGHER.**—When the birds are flying over and the fowler lies in wait for them, if they fly low, at every discharge of the fowler's gun, some fall, some are wounded, and some, swerving sideways, plunge into the thicket and hide themselves. But you will find that immediately after the first discharge of the gun the flock rise and fly higher. And at the next discharge they rise and fly still higher. And not many times has the plunging shot thinned their number before they take so high a level that no longer the fowler aims at them, because they are above the reach of his shot. When troubles come upon you, fly higher; and if they strike you, fly still higher. And by and by you will rise so high in spiritual life, that your affliction will be set on things so entirely above, that these troubles shall not be able to touch you. So long as the shot strikes you, so long hear the word of God saying to you, rise higher. —[Ex.]

**A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.**—In Augustine Daley's great play, "Under the Gaslight," Laura Courtland utters this beautiful sentiment: "Let the woman you look upon be wise or vain, beautiful or ugly, she has but one thing she can really give or refuse, and that is—her heart. Her beauty, her wit, her accomplishments, she may sell you, but her love is the treasure without money and without price. She can only ask in return, that when you look upon her eyes shall speak a mute devotion; that when you address her your voice shall be gentle, loving and kind. That you shall not despise her because she can not understand all at once your vigorous thoughts and ambitious plans, for when misfortunes and evils have defeated your greatest purpose—her love remains to console you. You look upon the tree of strength and grandeur; do not despise the flowers because their fragrance is all they have to give. Remember, love is the only thing that a woman can give—but it is the only thing which God permits us to carry beyond the grave."

## The Political Situation in Mississippi.

From all parts of the State we have encouraging reports of the unity of Republicans, and a determination to sink all personal differences rather than endanger the success of the party by opposition to the regular nominees. The convention of last Thursday in this county has had a good effect. "Old scores" were settled. The political tomahawk and scalping knife wielded by the chiefs of opposing clans have been buried never to be dug up, except when on the Democratic war path, and for the purpose of "raising" Democratic hair. In the various counties in which conventions have been held, general satisfaction is expressed, and a determination to support the nominees, although objectionable to a few individuals. If the harmony in our own convention is any criterion to go by, and we should think it entitled to some weight from the fact of there being so many candidates, (many of them men of weight and influence, coming before the convention and submitting to its action) then we need have no fears of the result of the coming election. Adams county after her convention, is more united than before, and we believe will return an increased majority at the November election.—New South

One of Mr. Thier's minor troubles with the Germans, which has caused a great deal of comment and some apprehensions, has passed away. The army of occupation has now completely evacuated the Department of Oise, one of the four departments yielded to the French on the payment of the third half-million of the war indemnity—after having halted in its eastern cantons, around Compiegne and Crepy, for a number of days beyond the anticipated term. The delay, we now hear, is attributed by General Manteuffel to a misconception of orders; but, excused as it was before on the ground of the acceptability of some of the French drafts not having been fully ascertained, it was probably intended to give some additional weight either to Count Arnim's complaints of maltreatment to which German residents were here and there subjected in France, or to Bismarck's objections to the modifications introduced by the National Assembly in the recently negotiated Alsace-Lorraine customs treaty. The point in the amendments chiefly obnoxious to the German Chancellor is reported to be the one demanding the same tariff immunities for French manufactures in Alsace-Lorraine as are to be accorded the manufactures of these provinces in France. According to last reports, Mr. Thiers has abandoned the article in question, and all difficulties in the way of the ratification of the treaty are considered overcome. But as the National Assembly is not in session, and its law, expressly passed for the purpose, authorizes the President only "to ratify a treaty in conformity with the conditions prescribed" in the act, we cannot exactly see how the ratification is to be carried out without a stretch of powers such as not only French public opinion but Bismarck himself must find rather exorbitant. The eagerness, however, which the French Executive has evinced in smoothing the way for the acceptance of the treaty by the Assembly renders it almost certain that, if the German Chancellor only raises no objection, Thiers will not hesitate to take the responsibility of a bit of usurpation the immediate result of which is to be the deliverance of a number of French departments from the presence of the hated foreigners seven months before the term fixed by the treaty of Frankfurt.—The Nation.

**TIME PEOPLE.**—It is the habit of some people to laugh at the terror which is experienced by others at the heavy thunder crash, or the flashing lightning. This is both cruel and wicked, since the victim is no more to blame for it than for the color of his eyes and hair—in fact, like them, it is hereditary. Such persons should be pitied and soothed, and allowed during these periods to be always near some one whom they love and confide in. More especially is this true of children, some of whom suffer more than words can tell from this, as well as from other causes of fear. Deal gently with such; it is the only way to eradicate their fears; ridicule and harshness will confirm them. The child "afraid of the dark," should never be enforced to encounter it unattended and unwatched. Idiocy has often been the sad result of contrary treatment. Let both parents and teachers, then, be thoughtful in these regards.—Ex.

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## The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

Office 114 CARONDELET STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS LA.Wm. C. BROWN, Editor and Publisher.  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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THURSDAY OCT. 12, 1871.



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U. S. GRANT.

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of announcing the return from their  
Northern trip, of Hon. P. B. S.  
Pinchback and W. B. Barret, and  
Hon. C. C. Antoine from Shreve-  
port.The beaming countenance of  
our contemporary, L. E. Bentley,  
Esq., of the Donaldsonville Chief,  
shed its welcome radiance on our  
sanctum on Tuesday last, and we  
enjoyed a brief but profitable chat.We take much pleasure in  
announcing the advent of a son and  
heir to all the estates of Hon. Ed-  
ward Butler, State Senator from  
Plaquemines parish. This memora-  
ble event occurred at Capital Bend,  
Plaquemines, on October 6th.The Catholics of this city en-  
gaged on Sunday last, in laying the  
corner stone of the new church of  
St. Joseph, on Common street, cor-  
ner Derbigny, under the auspices  
of His Grace, Archbishop Perche,  
of the Diocese. An immense con-  
course assembled to witness the  
ceremony.Hon. Cassius M. Clay has  
delivered a speech in St. Louis, on  
the "political situation," in which it  
is reported that he alleged President  
Grant's administration to be "a  
complete failure," and concluded by  
expressing himself strongly in favor  
of Horace Greeley for President.The *New National Era* says:  
"Professor John M. Langston has  
been invited by the Republican Ex-  
ecutive Committee, of Mississippi,  
to take part in the Fall campaign  
in that State. Mr. Langston has  
accepted the invitation and will  
start for the field of his labors in  
the latter part of this month."Hiram Powers, thirty-one  
years ago, agreed to make a statue  
of Franklin, for New Orleans, and  
now writes that the marble is com-  
pleted and ready for shipment.THE "GERMAN GAZETTE" ON  
SENATOR CARL SCHURZ.The Times of yesterday contains  
a very significant article from the  
*German Gazette*, on the expected  
visit of Senator Schurz to this city,  
and the needs and wants of the  
German portion of our population  
as uttered through their spokesman  
of the *Gazette*. The occasion is  
made the pretext of announcing  
the resolution to agitate "a people's  
reform party for Louisiana." The  
*Gazette* admits that this is no new  
question, claims that it has been  
agitated before, but for obvious  
reasons failed, because says he:The Republican administration of the  
State and city had not become so intem-  
perately as they now are, Republicans  
had faith in their leaders and rulers, and  
were then disposed to stand by them;  
the inherent rottenness had not yet come  
to the surface. Personal quarrels did not  
distract, nor political schisms divide them,  
as they now do, to the disgust of all de-  
cent Republicans.We want to dig down through the  
mucky accumulations of the last few years,  
lopping off the unnatural excrescences and  
unhappily, to find the true basis of the  
State of Louisiana, and upon this solid  
foundation to erect a healthy superstruc-  
ture. Without making any war upon new  
comers of any kind except the thieves, for  
we desire to encourage a healthy immigra-  
tion, it is our purpose to call to the sur-  
face for active participation in public af-  
fairs, the old elements of Southern society,  
call them "Rebels," "Confederates," or  
what you please. It is solid substrata if it  
can only be reached. The fidelity, earn-  
estness and sincerity with which they  
adhered to the cause which their education,  
united with their supposed interest, led  
them to espouse, furnish the best evidence  
in the world of their qualification to take  
a leading part in the great work of pacifica-  
tion and reform which is before us.In the place of that false consistency,  
which reconstruction gave us, of a part  
only of our population under the lead  
of adventurers, we want to substitute that  
of the true State of Louisiana, composed  
of all her citizens. For there is no reason  
now why the original people of Louisiana  
should be ignored or remain silent. They  
were once ostracized and proscribed, but  
all disabilities have been removed within  
the State, and every Louisiana citizen has  
now vote and hold office. If they are to con-  
tinue separated from public affairs, and  
doggedly persist in letting the State go to  
destruction, it will be the result of their  
own suicidal policy of self-abdication.It is not proposed to form a white man's  
party, nor a colored man's party, but a  
people's party.It is somewhat funny that so  
astute a writer, as the Editor of the  
*German Gazette* is known to be,  
should not have recognized the  
inevitable result of the fulfilment of  
what he "wants," whether he "pro-  
poses" it or not. He wants to "call  
to the surface for active participation  
in public affairs, the old elements  
of Southern society, call them what  
you please etc. This is precisely  
what every good Republican would  
rejoice to see, provided this "old  
element" could be safely entrusted  
with the guidance, the education,  
the elevation, the protection of the  
negro race, which forms the majori-  
ties in these Southern States; and  
the *German Gazette* knows that the  
history of those Southern States in  
which this "old element" has been  
placed in power, furnishes indis-  
putable evidence of the impolicy,  
the danger of remitting the control  
of these States to men whose ante-  
cedents, education, prejudices and  
surroundings, compel them to re-  
pudiate the negro as an equal in  
any sense, and to heap contempt  
and wrong on him at every turn.Of the possession of general qualifi-  
fications "to take a leading part in  
the great work of pacification and  
reform, which is before us," there is  
no possible doubt; the lasting im-  
press of Southern ability in every  
literary, forensic, scientific depart-  
ment speaking out for itself; and  
we admit that their ascendancy  
might be solid substrata, "if it can  
only be reached." We would not  
object to the digging deep down  
provided we could reach the firm  
and immovable basis of the Father-  
hood of God and the brother-  
hood of man, and building  
up on that foundation we would  
feel confident in trusting our  
dearest interests to the "old ele-  
ments." But "there's the rub."We cannot dig deep enough, indeed  
we can scarcely dig at all. The  
condition of our race presents  
strange anomalies. Superior in  
numbers in communities where  
majorities rule, we are the victims.  
Surrounded by men whose every  
interest should impel them to pro-  
mote our welfare, we are contemned  
and "cast out." Struggling with  
our might and main for the pre-  
servation and extension of our  
rights and privileges, our professed  
friends impede us, and discourage  
our every effort, and now we find  
the *German Gazette* openly declaring  
for the ascendancy of the Demo-  
cratic party under the flimsy guise  
of a reform party.The statistics of the census  
furnish the information that of 1700  
homicides committed in all the  
States of the Union, during the  
year ending May 1870, the Southern  
States contributed a large quota.  
For instance, Texas 323, of whom  
163 were killed by Indians; Louisi-  
ana 128; Georgia 116; Tennessee  
110; Alabama 100; Mississippi 89;  
Arkansas 76.

## CHICAGO.

## Three Fourths Destroyed.

## Disastrous Conflagration.

## 500 Lives Lost

## 150,000 People Homeless

## \$200,000,000 PROPERTY DESTROYED

## Fire Still Burning

## Chicago is in ruins. A fire broke

out in that city on Sunday evening,  
October 8th. A boy went into a  
stable on DeKaven street, near the  
river, on the west side, to milk a  
cow, carrying with him a kerosene  
lamp, which was kicked over by  
the cow, and the burning fluid scater-  
ed among the straw. The wind was  
high, the flames soon spread  
and enveloped house after house,  
block after block, mocking every  
effort of the fire companies to ex-  
tinguish them. From Sunday even-  
ing to Wednesday the conflagration  
raged with uncontrollable fury, in-  
volving the destruction of a fabulous  
wealth, and, untold misery.The newspaper offices, of a valu-  
ation of \$2,400,000, have been burnt  
down. Banking establishments,  
wholesale stores, insurance offices,  
manufactories, railroad depots, hot-  
els, telegraph offices, extensive  
lumber yards, theatres, the postof-  
ice, and customhouse, churches,  
rows of elegant residences, and  
thousands of the homes of the  
poor have been burnt.The Chamber of Commerce the  
chief damage of architecture is des-  
troyed.All books and papers of the  
Historical Society, including the  
original copy of the famous Emancipa-  
tion Proclamation of President  
Lincoln, for which the society paid  
\$25,000, were destroyed.Yesterday's dispatches report the  
fire as under control.In the midst of all the direful  
calamities fiends in human shape  
have been found capable of attempt-  
ing to set fire in unconsumed dis-  
tricts. Several of the miscreants  
have been detected and summarily  
made to expiate their crime with  
their lives.The principal business men are  
endeavoring to resume business at  
once. The newspaper offices are  
busily engaged in preparations to  
issue small sheets. A special ses-  
sion of the State Legislature has  
been called to aid business men to  
provide employment for the poor.The apprehension that so much  
widespread suffering will produce  
crime, federal reinforcements have  
been asked for.

(World Special.)

Chicago, Oct. 11, 1:30 A. M.—  
The wind is now blowing a gale.  
The fire has apparently subsided  
and has not spread any since noon  
yesterday. The bank vaults all  
appear in good condition.The number of dead bodies found  
in the ruins to date number forty.  
The ruins are not all accessible yet.  
The weather is quite cool and there  
is intense suffering among the five  
thousand families on the prairies.  
One thousand tents were given them  
yesterday, and relief is coming from  
all quarters.

## General gloom prevails.

## CONCERT.

The concert given in Mechanics'  
Institute on Tuesday evening last  
by Mrs. Wagner for the benefit of  
the Free Mission Baptist Church  
Choir, was a perfect success.The music by Kelly's brass band  
was exceedingly good. The piano  
was presided at by Mr. A. P. Wil-  
liams, who in his usual unostenta-  
tious manner acquitted himself with  
entire satisfaction. The entertain-  
ment commenced with the per-  
formance of five scenes from Mrs.  
Heman's excellent play "Palermo,"  
the parts being severally taken by  
Messrs. Alex. Kenner, A. L. Hen-  
derson, J. M. Vance, Jr., and W. J.  
Nolasco.The rendering of the piece was  
admirable, and reflects much credit  
on the gentlemen amateurs.The various songs were all well  
sung, and the young ladies, most  
of whom are pupils of Mr. A. P. Wil-  
liams, showed the evidences of his  
training. A well supplied bar with  
a genial, whole-souled tender, ad-  
ded completeness to the get up.The Boyd brothers are now  
undergoing their trial in the First  
District Court, charged with the  
murder of Mr. Rainey. The jury  
is composed of nine colored and  
three white men.GOVERNOR WARMOTH AGAIN  
JUSTIFIED!The close analytical argument  
with which Judge Emerson sustains  
his decision in the case of Bovee vs.  
Herron, published elsewhere, entitles  
him to high rank as a constitutional  
lawyer. The points clearly devel-  
oped, and which affirm the legality  
of the Governor's action on sus-  
pending Bovee, may be briefly  
stated thus:The Constitution provides two  
modes of action in case of malver-  
sation in office, to wit: Impeach-  
ment or suspension.The Constitution solemnly confers  
upon the Governor the titles and  
powers of *Supreme Executive and  
Chief Magistrate*.The Constitution confers upon  
the Legislature full control of cases  
of impeachment, but fails to speci-  
fically vest the power of suspension  
in any branch of the government.But, as the act of suspension is  
clearly an Executive act, the power  
to suspend must necessarily belong  
to the *Supreme Executive*.That the Governor is right in  
preventing great frauds upon the  
public no sensible man will deny;  
and all will rejoice that the shackles  
of old fogism can no longer bind  
his actions. The recognition of  
speedy accountability may prove  
a wholesome check upon officials  
inclined to go wrong. We hope  
every reader of the LOUISIANIAN will  
carefully peruse Judge Emerson's  
able paper.New Orleans does not propose  
to be behind in efforts to relieve the  
urgent necessities of the unfortu-  
nates of Chicago. In response to the  
call of Mayor Flanders on Monday  
last, there was a large and exceed-  
ingly sympathetic meeting in Lyce-  
um Hall at 12 o'clock Tuesday.A committee of fifty-two active  
and prominent gentlemen have been  
selected to solicit subscriptions, and  
we understand are meeting with  
considerable success. Too much  
promptitude cannot be exhibited on  
an occasion like this, where the  
houseless, the hungry, and the  
naked, are stretching out their hands  
for immediate relief to rescue them  
from suffering and from death.We understand that Gov. War-  
moth has contributed \$1000, and  
we observe that the Howard Asso-  
ciation has also given \$1000.Eighty-five citizens of various  
degrees of prominence have agreed  
to extend an invitation to Hon. Carl  
Schurz, to visit New Orleans for the  
purpose of addressing the people  
upon the political situation.We publish elsewhere the de-  
cision of Judge Emerson, presiding  
in the Eighth District Court, in the  
case of Mr. Geo. E. Bovee, suspended  
Secretary of State, and General  
F. J. Herron, the appointee of Gov-  
ernor Warmoth to that position.The circumstances of this case are  
so familiar to our readers that they  
need no recapitulation. The question  
turned it will be seen on the point  
of Executive jurisdiction, and the  
judge's decision cannot but be sus-  
tained by law loving men. Charged  
as the Governor is with the respon-  
sibility of seeing the laws faithfully  
executed, endowed with the over-  
sight of the vast and complicated  
machinery of our State Government  
it seems to follow that inherently  
he is required to be more than a  
mere observer of malfeasance or  
misfeasance or any malpractices on  
the part of State dignitaries. The  
very object of the supervising power  
seems of itself to imply and to sug-  
gest the existence of power to cor-  
rect the progress of a great wrong.  
It is a tremendous power, certainly,  
but it is not without its compensa-  
tions. Under the circumstances of  
this Government where constitu-  
tional officers (of whom Mr. Bovee  
is one) can only be removed from  
office by impeachment before the  
Legislature, which will not assemble  
till January, 1872, unless specially  
convened, it would appear to be  
absolutely necessary that to the ex-  
tent of peremptory interfering in  
the general interest, during the long  
recess of the sessions, the power  
must of necessity be vested some-  
where. If this is not so, the State  
might incur the risk some day of  
being cursed with an unprincipled  
constitutional officer, whose con-  
duct the Governor—the Chief Ex-  
ecutive officer in the State—will be  
powerless to interfere with. And  
it is worthy of the consideration of  
the Legislature to definitely settle  
this question. In the meantime,  
the Governor has exercised a dis-  
cretionary power in the evident in-  
terest of the city and State, for  
which he is directly responsible to  
the Legislature of the State.We commend the decision of  
Judge Emerson to the careful perusal  
of our readers.

[For the Louisianian.]

MADISON, LA.,

October 4, 1871.

## Mr. Editor—

Pardon the liberty of my trou-  
bling you, but as we are all working  
for the same end, the advancement  
and success of the Republican party,  
I thought you might be disposed to  
hear something from this (Madison)  
parish.Political matters are very quiet  
here just now; some short time  
since there was some feeling here  
in regard to the action of the two  
conventions that met in your city  
on the 9th August, but we have all  
pretty well settled down that the  
Turner Hall Convention was the  
proper and legitimate convention,  
really representing the masses of  
the people, and not a clique or ring,  
and many of us are really proud of  
the noble and manly stand taken by  
our youthful Governor on that oc-  
casion.The writer of this has not the  
pleasure of his personal acquaint-  
ance—have never seen him but on  
one occasion, when he was en route  
through Delta last Fall, to the  
Western parishes, but have narrow-  
ly noticed his administration since  
he has been Governor, and for  
firmness and moral courage he is  
without a parallel in the history of  
any country. His numerous veto  
messages during the sitting of the  
last and previous legislatures, should  
endear him to the hearts of the peo-  
ple, who they were attempting to  
rob, and immortalize his name in  
history.He is destined for a higher posi-  
tion than Governor of this State.  
Unswervingly he has differed majori-  
tarily in many cases with a majority  
of the legislature, and in some in-  
stances they have passed laws over  
his veto—and the people, the tax-  
payers, who have to shoulder the  
burden, approve and applaud his  
conduct. Under his administration  
we have had less trouble than any  
of the reconstructed States, and  
goes only to show that he is, (as  
we understand, under thirty years  
of age,) one of the most talented  
men of his age in the United States.Our free school system is working  
finely, and we have now already  
established a school in every ward  
in the parish; all under the admin-  
istration of Governor Warmoth as  
Governor. This ought, if nothing  
more, to cause the colored people  
to be his friend.Our crops are bad—not more  
than half a crop of cotton will be  
made in this parish; not more than  
two-thirds of the land was planted  
in cotton of last year in consequence  
of overflow from the Mississippi on  
the back part of the parish, and the  
wet spring, and now to add to our  
bad luck, the worm is destroying  
all the young cotton.

MADISON.

## JUST APPRECIATION.

In the course of his campaign  
against the Republican party gen-  
erally, and the Administration espe-  
cially, General Carl Schurz brought  
up at Nashville or Memphis, we  
have forgotten which, where he  
made one of his Conservative  
speeches; and it seems to have given  
the Democracy of Tennessee the  
most exquisite delight. Several  
hundred ex-rebels of Memphis and  
vicinity were so charmed with the  
wandering Senator's views and  
principles that they addressed to  
him a gushing letter of gratitude,  
thanks, and approval. Though  
amongst the bitterest rebels during  
the rebellion and the most uncon-  
promising enemies of the Govern-  
ment since, they found nothing in  
his whole speech that did not meet  
their cordial approval. But more  
than all, they were delighted with  
the Senator's "manly independence"  
in using his position and talents to  
defeat the Republican party. For  
that they were willing to forget his  
former Radicalism, his military ser-  
vices against them, and even his  
violent report against the South  
four or five years ago. And well  
they may also. The defeat of the  
Republican party next year, and  
the restoration of the rebel Demo-  
cracy to power, would repay the  
Memphis traitors a thousand fold  
for all the injury General Schurz  
ever did their cause while acting  
with the Republicans. It is also  
altogether natural and only a just re-  
cognition of his present efforts in  
their behalf that they should en-  
courage him as they have in this  
letter. But it is all love's labor lost  
on the part of General Schurz and  
his Tennessee sympathizers. The  
speeches of the former will have no  
influence upon Republicans of the  
nation.The Republican candidate for the  
Presidency in 1872, will be elected  
by a more overwhelming majority  
than he was in 1868, let schemers  
and factionists rail and malign as  
they may.—New National Era.

## Died:

CANOGUE.—In this city, on Friday,  
October 6th, after a protracted ill-  
ness, Miss LUTIA CANOGUE. Her re-  
mains were followed to the Bien-  
ville Street Cemetery, on Saturday  
afternoon, by a large number of  
friends.

[From the Christian Recorder.]

## LETTER FROM AFRICA.

LETTERS TO COLORED STUDENTS—

UNDERGRADUATES, AT XENIA, LIN-

COLN, FREE, HARVARD, AND OTHER

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA; ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE CONVERSION OF AFRICA.

BY REV. ALEX. CRUMMELL, M. A.

Gentlemen:—I have no doubt

that the most of you have had your  
attention called to that most inter-  
esting field of Christian labor which  
lies before American Christians,  
namely, the millions of our emancip-  
ated brethren in your Southern  
States; and that very many of you  
have already decided to devote your  
lives to their enlightenment, up-  
building and salvation. No nobler  
work could command the zeal and  
intellect of men, or even of angels;  
and may God bless whoever of you  
gives himself up to such generous,  
Christian effort for the good of man!It is not altogether unlikely,  
however, that there are some among  
you who have not yet decided, what  
you will do in the great work of  
life; nor where you will employ the  
talents and acquisitions God has  
given you. And perhaps because  
your minds are, as yet, in a state of  
suspense, you will be willing to  
listen to a few words concerning  
the imminent needs, and the vast  
importance of this great field—the  
continent of Africa.For, in very deed, now, as never  
before, and, in all likelihood, never  
again in all future periods, are the  
children of Africa, in distant lands,  
called to a consideration of the  
needs of Africa, and to the question  
of duty, with respect to their ability  
to meet those needs. And, of all  
these children of Africa abroad,  
American black men, are, in many  
respects, among the foremost; in  
mental acuteness; in manly enter-  
prise; in the spirit of energy and  
perseverance, which they have  
caught from their superiors; and in  
the intelligence and cultivation  
which, in the Providence of God  
have been recently so liberally given  
them. In all these several respects,  
the American black man is superior  
to his brother in many other quarters;  
and hence the claim and the call  
of Africa for his sympathy and his  
zeal, for the redemption of that  
continent seems to be stronger, and  
more urgent than upon any other  
of his brethren.This cause demands of them im-  
mediate attention. It is a claim,  
which, from the very nature of the  
case, cannot be postponed to a  
future day. It comes just now with  
a peremptoriness never before heard  
in all our history; and which a  
generation hence, it will be impos-  
sible to be repeated.One or two considerations will  
serve to show the need of immediate  
attention to this topic. A considera-  
tion of the laws of population will  
show that if American black men  
are ever to do anything for Africa,  
they must needs contemplate the  
duty at once.At the present time there is a felt  
identity of the children of Africa  
with their race. For two centuries  
they have been a distinct class by  
themselves. For generations they  
have been held in bondage as a  
"serf-race." As a people doomed  
to bondage, a peculiar legislation  
has been framed for them; thus  
forcing upon them a consideration  
of isolation. This civil legislation  
has been supplemented by an  
ecclesiastical regimen the exact coun-  
terpart of a degrading state-policy,  
which likewise, fastened upon them  
a distinctiveness of class feeling,  
and the consciousness of race. And  
thus civilly, religiously, and socially,  
the children of Africa in America  
have been divorced from that solid-  
arity of races in the United States  
of America, which, out of many, has  
made one mighty nation; and have  
been made to feel themselves a  
foreign class in the land of their  
birth.And now, notwithstanding all the  
jubilant sensations of emancipation,  
and the glad realities of a state of  
freedom, "race-feeling" is yet an  
abiding conviction.But this cannot last long. All the  
banks and entrenchments which  
served heretofore to hedge in, and  
hold this feeling, are broken down.  
The floods of a broad Americanism,  
of a limitless Catholicity have set in  
upon you; and every day, every  
hour, they are undermining every  
post of distinction, and every pos-  
sible support of it.Hence it is manifest, that only for  
the briefest period can the children  
of Africa in the United States feel  
the conviction of race. Race-feeling  
among black Americans is doomed;  
it cannot last long; it has nothing  
in the future to uphold it.

[To be continued.]

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—N. Y. Sun.



## THE COURTS.

## NORTH DISTRICT COURT.

In the case of Mr. Boyce, Secretary of State, against General F. J. Herron, under the provisions of the act, Judge Emerson rendered the following decision:

The Governor suspended the Secretary of State, and assigned the defendant to the duties of that office ad interim, whereupon these proceedings were commenced to test the validity of that act, and under them the defendant is charged with being an intruder into the office, and with unlawfully exercising its functions. He justifies under the appointment, which he asserts was consequent upon malversation by the secretary.

On the part of the relator, it is claimed that the executive can lawfully exercise no power which is not expressly granted by the organic and statutory laws, and such other powers as may be necessary to carry the express grant into effect, and that the act in question, being without the sanction of express law, is illegal and a usurpation. It is contended that the Governor cannot remove a constitutional officer, and that he can not resort to suspension where a mode for accomplishing that object has been provided by law.

The offices of Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor are not portions of the legislative or judicial departments. Hence, the argument against the interference of one branch of the government with the duties of another has no application in this case. Here the question is not one of removal, and thus creating a vacancy, but of suspension, so that the problem to be solved is whether in the absence of any constitutional or statutory provision, an emergency might not arise in which the Governor would be justified in suspending an officer from his functions.

Undoubtedly emergencies may happen in which the public interests would be protected by prompt and speedy action before the Legislature could be convened or a criminal prosecution could be terminated. Indeed emergencies may happen in which the law has made no provision whatever. In such cases, what steps can legally be taken? The Legislature, not being in session perhaps, can do nothing; and the judiciary could not take cognizance of the matter. But is the Governor powerless to act? Are his hands tied to the extent of compelling him to remain passive and witness a repetition of fraud and speculation without the right to interfere? Around the offices of Auditor and Treasurer, guards have been placed, and certain of their acts are declared to be misdemeanors and highly penal offenses; but as to unlawful acts on the part of the Secretary the law is silent. No official act of his, either of nonfeasance, misfeasance, or malfeasance, is made criminal by statute, and yet, so far as executive power is concerned, he can, it is claimed, set the law at defiance. Some of his duties are prescribed by the constitution, and others by legislative enactment. Suppose he should refuse to perform them; or suppose he should commit a clear and indubitable malversation in office. Suppose the Treasurer should appropriate to his own use the funds of the State. Is power lodged nowhere to apply a prompt and efficient remedy? In the former supposition, the law furnishes none, and in the latter the slow process of accusation, indictment and trial, or of examination and report by named officials, must be resorted to, and in both, according to the argument, the executive is without authority. In the words of the constitution, not simply the executive power but the "supreme executive power" is vested in the chief magistrate; that is to say, he may use authority which does not reside elsewhere. He is sworn to support the constitution. Article six-five requires him to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This injunction forms a separate and distinct article, as if to make the requirement more emphatic. It is a command; it imposes an imperative duty; it is an investment of power not delegated to either of the other branches of the government; and if it can be used only where express law defines and authorizes its exercise, the article is a dead letter and means nothing. On what occasions and in what manner shall he "take care that the laws be faithfully executed"? Not by remaining an idle spectator of official infidelity, but by stepping forward at once and protecting the interest of the State, especially where no remedy is expressly provided. Where a remedy and a mode of procedure are provided, they must be followed, but where they are not provided, the Governor still is commanded to see to the faithful enforcement of the law; and having that power, he also has the additional power to carry the express grant into effect, and this implied authority may be used in such manner as to render it effectual. Therefore, if he is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, he has the power to take such means as may be necessary to their execution; and if, in the performance of this clear and imperative duty, it becomes necessary to suspend an official officer from his functions, the right to do so is evident. The care which he must take must be construed to extend to all cases in which the public welfare is at hazard, and no express provisions extend to remedy the evil.

Article 122 of the constitution requires all officers to discharge their duties until their successors are qualified, except in cases of impeachment or suspension. The power of suspension is thus distinctly recognized as residing somewhere, and where the law is silent, who can exercise it? Clearly not the judiciary, and a Legislature adjourned is powerless. The exceptions stated in the article are in the negative, so that the one may exist without the other. Consequently it can not refer to suspension following impeachment, but to suspension as an independent act, and since the constitution does not expressly confer the right upon the Legislature, nor limit its exercise to that body, it may, in case of emergency, be exercised by the chief magistrate.

The right of the Governor to exercise power not expressly delegated to him by law is upheld by the Supreme Court in the suit of the State ex rel. Mahan vs. Delcote, 22 An., 692. The appeal in that case was taken by the executive, the Attorney General being then absent. A motion was made to dismiss the appeal

on the ground, among others, that the Governor was without power to prosecute it. The court said: "This ground is untenable, the Governor being the proper representative of the State, and bound to protect her interests."

I have no doubt, therefore, that the Governor has a right to suspend an officer, when in his opinion it becomes necessary to do so in order to protect the interests of the State.

Even under our system of government, where all authority emanates from the people, the chief magistrate is not designed to be a mere automaton, bound to follow none but specifically prescribed rules.

Elevated to the highest dignity of the State, he is clothed with extraordinary power, apparently to enable him to take responsibility whenever the exigencies of the moment require prompt action and the faculty of granting relief is not governed by express law.

Under these considerations the court is not at liberty and it is not within its province to inquire into the reasons assigned by the Governor for the suspension of the Secretary, or of their sufficiency.

Let these proceedings be dismissed with costs.

## CROZEVILLE, LIBERIA.

A few years since by the liberality of the late John P. Crozer and other Philadelphians, in connection with the generous appropriation of the American Colonization Society, a company of 346 colored emigrants left the Island of Barbados, in the West Indies, for Liberia, West Africa. The company settled in a beautiful location, near the St. Paul's river, about twenty miles from Monrovia. In honor of John P. Crozer and of his deceased brother Dr. Samuel A. Crozer who took the first company of emigrants to Africa, in 1820, the new settlement was named "Crozerville" by the emigrants themselves. Within ten days after their arrival they organized an Episcopal church, which they named "Christ church." The new settlers have been very industrious. In the eloquent language of Rev. William Hugue, D. D., "One of the wealthiest, humblest most unpretentious of Baptists in Pennsylvania, he reared for him, by black men, mostly Episcopalians, simply 'out of respect,' a memorial which the loftiest worldly ambition might be tempted to covet or envy. The country that produced such men is blessed of God." A letter received from Jacob Padmore, dated May 27, 1871, states, that "all the friends in Crozerville are well. The young crops look promising. We have sold about fifty thousand pounds of arrow-root, and eight thousand pounds of ginger. We keep services and day school in Christ church, but is not completed." They feel great anxiety that their kindred in Barbadoes should be enabled to join them in their happy home in the Republic of Liberia.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11—11:30 A. M. COTTON.—The market opened with a good inquiry, and the sales thus far embraced 1500 bales at full prices, showing a slight improvement. Strict Low Middling sold at 18½ and Middling at 19. Most brokers report that Middling cannot be found under 19½ at 19½, but others say they can buy at 16c. Yesterday's sales embraced 2250 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average	Exchange
	Lists.	Figures.
Low Ordinary.....	13½@14	—
Ordinary.....	15@16	—
Good Ordinary.....	17½@18	—
Low Middling.....	18½@19	—
Middling.....	19@19½	18½
Strict Middling.....	19½@19	—
Good Middling.....	19½@19	—
MOLASSES:—		
Reboiled, plantation, 7½ gallon.....	30@	—
Reboiled, refinery.....	30@	65
Golden Syrup.....	—	\$1 00
FLOUR:—		
Superfine.....	5 75	—
Double extra.....	6 30	—
Treble extra.....	7 25	—
Good Treble Extra.....	7 50	—
Good Extra.....	7 62½	—
Choice Extra.....	7 75, and 8 75	—

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

A special meeting of the members of the Louisiana Progressive Club, is hereby called for this evening to consider the question of contributing to the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Chicago.

WM. G. BROWN,  
Secretary.

October 12, 1871.

## Proposals:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS NEW ORLEANS PARK  
No. 11 Carondelet Street,  
New Orleans, September 27, 1871.

Sealed proposals addressed to "The President of the Board of Commissioners of the New Orleans Park," will be received at this office daily (Sundays excepted) from 12 M. to 2 P. M., until October 27, 1871, for the furnishing of all materials and the construction of a wire railing around the City Park grounds, in the Sixth District of the city of New Orleans, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at this office, at the times designated.

WILLIAM G. BROWN,  
Assistant Secretary.

## STEAMBOATS.

## CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.  
FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO AND THE BENDS.—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:  
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. State-rooms secured at General Office, 104 Common street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,  
104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,  
87 Natchez Street.

JOHN N. BOFFINGER, President,  
Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of JAMES T. TUCKER,  
apl. 6-11 26 Carondelet Street.

## MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS AND THE BENDS.—The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state-rooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents,  
135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President,  
Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of JAS. T. TUCKER,  
26 Carondelet street.

## NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO

## AND THE WEST.

## THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

## Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers.

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,  
General Agent.

## ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis. The Steamer KATIE,  
J. M. WATTS, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SAUNDAY, SATURDAY  
June 10; June 24;  
SATURDAY, SATURDAY  
July 8; July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.  
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

## BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Balon Rouge and Grand Cote Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GRANTHOUSE, Master;  
JAMES McELROY, Clerk,  
Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. MARIANCO, 11 Conti street.

A boy five years old, is described on the Jersey City police docket as "an habitual drunkard."

Mark Twain is going to build him a house in Hartford.

## MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

29... CHARTRES STREET... 29  
between Canal and Customhouse

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States;

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention, for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,  
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitantly.

Most Respectfully,  
H. M. TURNER,  
President Ga. State Convention.  
MAON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.  
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.  
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.

Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.

Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.

Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.

Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.

Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarborough.

North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State.

Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.

Texas—Hon. J. T. Ruby.

District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

## TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said Convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCKBACK,  
C. O. ANTOINE,  
A. E. BARBER,  
OSCAR J. DUNN,  
J. W. QUINN,  
GEORGE J. KELSO,  
EDWARD BUTLER,  
F. C. ANTOINE.

\* \* \* Republican papers of this State have copy.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. LEHDE. E. W. LEHDE.

H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

GROCERS

No. 79 81 & 83.

Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street

New Orleans.

Always on hand a choice selection

of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders

Solicited. No. 49 3mo

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the

manufacture of Gents' Under-

clothing; also Base Ball Club and

Firemen's Uniforms made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and

R. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing

of every description, Night Dresses,

Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise,

Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens

and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and

Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied

at short notice.

The TRADE supplied at New York

prices.

Sample Room, No. 221

Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Mrs. A. GOODALE,

Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,

STATIONERS,

PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,

60 Camp Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

A. Simon's,

COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,

No. 94, Exchange Alley, between

Bienvenue and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.

Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

CARPENTERS, FURNITURE, &c

JULIUS P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER

Canal St. bet VILLAGE and ROBERTSON St's.

Jobbing. Attended to Promptly.

The Mitchell & Ramellberg

FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

TRASSES,

LOOKING

GLASSES, &c.,

103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,

MORESCUE BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS.

## DRY GOODS &amp; CLOTHING.

## PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY

GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their

satisfaction at

BRASHELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Sil



## INTERESTING ITEMS.

**NEW MODE OF REPRODUCING SPEECH.**  
If the following paragraph clipped from an exchange, gives an accurate statement of facts, we may soon expect to see the last of the ubiquitous reporter. He will be transformed into an amanuensis, to write out machine-made hieroglyphics:

"A mechanic living on the shores of Lake Zurich, M. Theodor Zuppinger, has just invented a mechanism as marvelous as the daguerrotype, was at first considered to be, the applications of which have since become so popular and universal. The machine of M. Zuppinger is no larger than the human hand, and performs the work of an accomplished stenographer. Placed in contact with the vocal organ, it reproduces the slightest sounds enunciated by the tongue, throat or lips. While one is in the act of speaking a ribbon of paper is detached from the machine, similar to that thrown off by the telegraphic apparatus, on which the words pronounced are traced in black and white. The mechanism is in all respects most ingeniously constructed, and worthy of being compared with the inventions of Niepce, Daguerre and Morse."

The French have a story that Sir Walter Scott once offered his youngest daughter her choice between a dowry of 100,000 francs or "Quentin Durward." She asked to read the MS., took it surreptitiously to a publisher, found that he would give her 120,000 francs, and dutifully and meekly told her father that she would rather have the MS. than the money. Sir Walter was deeply touched by this mark of filial devotion. The Paris journal which tells the story, says that a French girl would never have done such a thing as that. She would simply have taken the 100,000 francs, and—she would have found some way to get possession of the romance also.

Says the Rev. Sydney Smith, Canon of St. Paul's: "never teach false morality. How exquisitely absurd to tell girls that beauty is no value, dress of no use? Her whole prospects and happiness in life may often depend upon a new gown or a becoming bonnet; and if she has five grains of common sense she will find this out. The great thing is to teach her just value, and that there must be something better under the bonnet than a pretty face for real happiness. But never sacrifice truth."

Out of every ten young men who begin the use of stimulants as a social exhilaration, there are perhaps five in whose breast lies, coiled up and sleeping, this serpent, destined in after years to be the deadly tyrant of their life—this curse, unappeasable by tears, or agonies with whom the struggle is like that of Laocoon with the hideous Python. Yet songs, and garlands, and poetry encircle the wine-cup, and ridicule and contumely are reserved for him who fears to touch it.

Daniel Webster said: "If we work upon marble it will perish; if upon brass, time will efface it; if it be of iron, rust will devour it; if it be of wood, it will rot; if it be of stone, it will crumble into dust. But if we work upon our immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love our fellow-men—we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten through all eternity."

The determination of M. Thiers and the national assembly to give the Republic a fair trial appears to be sincere. If it should prove successful, even though developed through much commotion and blood-letting, its founders will deserve and receive the lasting gratitude of all liberty-loving people.

The mother of President Lincoln is buried near Genoa, Ind., and a new railroad is projected near the spot. The surveyors and engineers have clubbed together to erect a suitable monument over the remains.

"Milton's Paradise Lost" is about to be translated into Hebrew verse, and will be published on the continent.

The absorption and annexation of Mexico by the United States is again discussed by the Mexican journals.

A barber, sued by a young man for cutting off his mustache, put in the plea that he did not see it.

One of the English magazines has an article "On champagne considered as a social force."

An old bachelor compares life to a shirt button, because it so often hangs by a thread.

## FUN AND FANCY.

Richmond has a society called the "Daughters of the Golden Candlestick." They are probably snuffers.

The Saratoga lady who gets outside of forty glasses of water daily has recently developed symptoms of dropsy.

Madam Schwartz, the Swedish author, says that America is the cradle of the highest ideas—far in advance of other nations.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart in answer to a friend who asked her why she dressed so plainly, replied: "I can afford to do so." One of the advantages of being rich.

"One of the most detestable sights in the world is a parcel of old bachelors smoking, spitting and growling about women." So says a Western woman.

A druggist in New Hampshire threatened the local paper with a suit for putting an "i" in the place of an "a" in his advertisement of grape pills.

A Boston lady declares she is guilty of down right falsehood a dozen times a day by saying to people she meets, "I am glad to see you," and cannot free herself from the habit of so lying.

A Janesville, Wis., editor has discovered that many of the young ladies of that city wear their corsets in bed with the strings tightly laced. The editor neglected to say how he comes to know so much.

An old bachelor says: "It is all nonsense to pretend that love is blind. I never yet knew a man in love that did not see twice as much in his sweetheart as I could."

"Patrick," said a lady to a slip of green Erin who was officiating in the kitchen, "where is Bridget?" "Indeed ma'am, she's fast asleep looking at the bread baking."

There are some newspaper verses beginning: "Last night I drew from off my sleeve a little golden hair." Lucky for you your wife didn't find it before you did.

The crime of jerking the hair out of your wife's head is not so sinful as it formerly was. It is just as ungentlemanly as ever, but it doesn't hurt as it used to.

When Wemyss, the famous theatrical manager, had quit the business, and opened instead a large shop for the sale of patent medicines, a friend dryly remarked that he would now, no doubt, be successful in filling both boxes and pit.

A Bennington man celebrated the 4th rather too freely, managed to get home and attend to his "chores" after a fashion. While he kept perpendicular he could carry his load—as soon as he laid down the wouldn't stay. To his wife's question as to what ailed him he replied "Milk, milk, milk; that's what's the matter; drink too much warm, and it's soured on me." "Oh yes," said the lady, "that story is all right, but the smell is rum." Then the cussed old cow's prob'ly been celebratin' in pen'ence day," said the inebriate.

About 2 o'clock on a December night, in Illinois, when the thermometer stood in the neighborhood of zero, a party hailed a farm-house in a very boisterous manner. The farmer sprang out of his bed, drew on a few articles of clothing, and ran out to see what was wanted, when the following interesting dialogue occurred: "Have you plenty of corn?" "Yes." "Any oats?" "Yes." "Any eggs?" "Yes." "Any butter?" "Yes." "Plenty of meats and bread-stuffs?" "Yes." "Well, we are glad to hear it, for they are useful things in a family." They drove off. The farmer was slightly mad.

Grace Greenwood, writing from Denver, says: "Nature did antelopes an ill turn originally, in affixing to them a mark by which they can be seen and a bead drawn on them at a distance. It renders them especially liable to attack in the rear, which reminds of a little story. A small Colorado boy, who had been out planting, ran into the house in a state of great excitement, saying that he had seen some antelopes in a gulch near by. At his entreaty his mother went out to look at them, but nothing of the kind was to be found. She became incredulous, and said at last: 'I don't believe you saw any antelopes; it must have been your imagination, my child!' To this the little mountaineer indignantly responded: 'Humph! I guess my imagination isn't white behind!'"

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.**  
Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

**NEW YORK,**  
Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,  
OF

**INDIA RUBBER COMBS,**

Dressing Combs.  
Long Combs.  
Twist Combs.  
Fine Tooth Combs.  
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]  
Pocket Combs.  
Ridding Combs.  
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF

**COMBINATION SIDE COMBS**

[MADE UNDER FAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

**The Sun.**

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

**The Dollar Weekly Sun.**

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Men of Honest Faith, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR \$50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a \$50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, \$3 A YEAR.

of the same size and general character as the WEEKLY SUN, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, \$3 A YEAR.

A prominently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, \$3 a year, or \$3 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, \$5.00.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the editor of club), \$10.00.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the editor of club), \$20.00.

Fifty copies, one year, to the editor of club, \$50.00.

Fifty copies, one year, to the editor of club, \$50.00.

One hundred copies, one year, to the editor of club, \$100.00.

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